

If you have questions about ONA Contacts and Resources

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CPE Rules Summary

Though the major focus of this booklet is compliance with the FCC's ONA rules and, generally, access to the network, the sale of customer premises equipment is governed by the same nonstructural safeguards that are applied to enhanced services. These common safeguards are:

- ◆ No Preferential Treatment
- ◆ Information Control
- ◆ Advance Disclosure
- ◆ No Subsidization

More detailed explanations of these safeguards appear in Section II of this booklet.

In order to market customer premises equipment without having to form a separate subsidiary, U S WEST established an Authorized Agency program. This program is in response to additional FCC and Department of Justice (DOJ) requirements.

The Authorized Agency program provides independent CPE vendors an opportunity to market their equipment jointly with Centron/Centrex and other U S WEST network services. The program is administered by the Agent and Consultant Marketing group in Business and Government Services/Federal Services Market Unit.

The Authorized Agency program addresses three major goals;

- ◆ Provide independent CPE vendors the opportunity to offer customers an integrated CPE/network services package on an efficient basis.
- ◆ To foster competition for U S WEST's CPE operations by ensuring that independent CPE vendors, as well as U S WEST, are able to offer "one-stop shopping" for both CPE and network services.
- ◆ To enable independent CPE vendors to have the ability to make integrated service offerings available to customers that U S WEST might choose not to provide to those customers.

Companies who wish to be part of this program apply to become Agents for U S WEST. Agents are selected according to several criteria, including sales and service capabilities, financial strength and market coverage.

Agents who apply and are selected to participate in this program receive comprehensive product and applications training provided by Agent and Consultant Marketing personnel.

Appendix

Key Dates and Events

From creation of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in 1934, to court decisions affecting the Open Network Architecture (ONA) 60 years later, there have been tremendous changes in the

regulation of interstate communications, and the debates continue, in Congress and in the state regulatory commissions. Below is a chart highlighting the most significant events from during that time period.

Time	Event	Significance
1934	Communications Act	Creates the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to regulate interstate communications
1956	Consent Decree	Issued by U.S. Department of Justice. AT&T restricts itself to telecommunications service and no involvement in the computer industry.
1971	Computer Inquiry I (CI-I)	FCC divides telecommunications industry into three categories: communications, data processing and hybrid service.
1980	Computer Inquiry II (CI-II)	Results in FCC ruling that differentiates between basic services and enhanced services. AT&T and telephone companies permitted to offer terminal equipment and enhanced services only through separate subsidiaries.
1982	Modification of Final Judgment (MFJ)	Department of Justice and AT&T negotiate agreement ending government antitrust suit. Divestiture ordered. Lines of business established for regional telephone companies.
1984	Divestiture	AT&T divests itself of operating telephone companies and enters markets previously closed to it. Seven regional operating companies formed.
1987	FCC Docket 86-79	FCC approves Bell operating companies' customer premises equipment plans, permitting companies to participate in customer premises equipment (CPE) markets.
	Computer Inquiry III (CI-III)	FCC establishes Open Network Architecture (ONA) rules.
1988	ONA Plan Filing	U S WEST files ONA Compliance Plan with FCC.
1990	CI-III Remand	U.S. Court of Appeals vacates CI-III rules.
1991	Information services restriction lifted, but "stay" imposed.	U.S. District Judge Harold Greene permits regional Bell operating companies (RBOCs) to enter information services but imposes "stay" on the order to delay entry until appeals process is exhausted.
	Information services stay is vacated.	U.S. Court of Appeals vacates stay imposed by Judge Greene, permitting RBOCs to enter information services on an integrated basis.
June 1992	FCC lifts requirements for separate subsidiaries.	U S WEST can offer enhanced and information services on an integrated basis.
1994	ONA structural safeguards.	U.S. Court of Appeals remands FCC order concerning nonstructural safeguards, asks for new cost analysis.
January 1995	FCC grants limited waiver.	FCC grants limited waiver of CI-III rules allowing RBOCs to continue offering enhanced services on an integrated basis. CEI plans must be filed and approved by the FCC.

Expanded Interconnection and Collocation

Expanded interconnection and collocation refer to the physical interconnection arrangements customers use to interconnect to U S WEST via equipment located on U S WEST Communications property. Such interconnection is available to carrier and end user customers for certain services and purposes. It is not currently available to external enhanced service providers but is offered to our interstate DSI and DS3 customers.

Two types of collocation were ordered by the FCC. Physical collocation requires U S WEST to lease unused central office floor space to customers who use the space for their transmission equipment. U S WEST challenged the physical collocation requirements in court. In June, 1994, the U. S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, ruled that the FCC lacked authority to require telephone companies to provide physical collocation. As of December 15, 1994, U S WEST no longer offers physical collocation to customers.

The FCC also ordered the telephone companies to provide virtual collocation to customers when there is not enough room in the central office for physical collocation. Under this arrangement, U S WEST designates an interconnection point and maintains the facility, conduit and building structure. The Appeals Court ruling remanded this part of the original order back to the FCC for further consideration. A new collocation order was issued by the FCC in July, 1994, specifying U S WEST and the other Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) covered by these rules to seek input from interconnectors as to the "brand" of transmission equipment desired. Under these new rules, U S WEST is required to tariff this equipment. New tariffs have been filed with the FCC complying with the July, 1994 order.

CEI Plan Requirements

During Remand proceedings, U S WEST is required to file CEI plans for all enhanced services offered on an integrated basis. Below is an outline of the information to be included in a CEI plan.

- A description of the enhanced service offered and the utility and purposes of the CEI arrangements described in the plan.
- Specify in detail whether the offering of an enhanced service utilizes the same interconnections to the underlying basic services as those offered to other providers through CEI. If the interconnections are not identical, the plan must explain how it satisfies the equal access criteria.
- Include sample state and federal tariffs for the basic interconnection charge and the distance sensitive transmission charges that satisfy CEI pricing requirements.
- Discuss conformance to nonstructural safeguards: Allocation of joint and common costs; nondiscrimination reporting; CPNI; network disclosure.

Below is an example of a CEI plan filed with the FCC for voice messaging and the categories of information included:

- Description of enhanced service.
- CEI parameters
 - Interface functionality
 - Unbundling of Basic Service (detail the basic services)
 - Price for Basic Services
 - Technical Characteristics
 - Installation, Maintenance and Repair
 - End User Access
 - CEI Availability
 - Minimization of Transport Costs
 - Recipients of CEI
- Other Nonstructural Safeguards
 - Allocation of Joint and Common Costs
 - Nondiscrimination Reporting
 - CPNI
 - Network Disclosure
- Deregulated or detariffed basic services
- Sample federal and state tariffs

CEI plans will be deemed approved in 90 days unless U S WEST is notified otherwise by the Commission.

Market Trial Notification Requirements

During Remand proceedings, U S WEST also is required to file market trial notification with the FCC for any existing or new market trials. Market trials will be deemed approved in 90 days unless the Commission notifies U S WEST otherwise. All new proposed market trials must be approved prior to the start of the trial.

Below is an outline of the requirements for FCC market trial notification and areas which must be addressed:

- The CEI waiver will only be applicable to limited market trials of up to eight months duration.
- Costs must be allocated in full accordance with the approved Cost Allocation Manual (CAM).
- BOCS that conduct market trials must inform end user trial participants that services and prices available during the trial may not be available after the close of the trial.
- Competing Enhanced Service Providers (ESPs) ~~must receive equal access, at equivalent prices, for all basic network services used in the trial.~~ (Include a description of the basic services.)
- Enhanced Service Providers must be informed of trials 90 days in advance of a trial.
- CPNI and network disclosure rules must be observed.

Glossary of Usage

This glossary of usage contains terms frequently used in connection with the Open Network Architecture (ONA) and describes and explains these terms.

Aggregated CPNI. Customer record information about many customers that has been collected and combined in such a way that the individual customer cannot be identified. This information is available to any enhanced services and CPE provider through the Vendor Services Center. The five types of aggregated CPNI available free of charge are: (1) Number of business and residential lines; (2) Average minutes of use; (3) Average call duration; (4) Touch-Tone penetration, and (5) Average number of messages.

Authorized Agent. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requires the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs) to provide independent customer premises equipment (CPE) vendors with an effective way to market their equipment with U S WEST Centrex Plus and other network services. U S WEST satisfies this requirement through its Authorized Agent Program. Agents receive compensation for the U S WEST products and services they sell. In return, U S WEST bills the customers and receives payment for the sale.

Basic Service Elements (BSE). BSE is one of three categories of ONA services. A BSE is an individual tariffed network feature or function offered by a local exchange provider. BSEs are used by enhanced services providers in conjunction with Basic Serving Arrangements (BSAs) to provide enhanced services. BSEs are purchased by the provider and require a BSA for underlying transport. Examples of BSEs are Automatic Number Identification, Bridging and Three-Way Calling.

Basic Services. These are "pure transmission" services presumed to be regulated in the Computer Inquiry II and III and ONA regulatory structure.

Basic Serving Arrangement (BSA). This is one of three categories of ONA services. BSAs are fundamental tariffed switching and transport services. BSAs are the physical network connections between the enhanced services provider and the central office. Examples of BSAs include Analog Private Lines, PBX trunks, DID service.

Bell Operating Companies (BOCs). The seven regional telephone companies.

Civil Enforcement Consent Order (CECO).

An agreement between U S WEST and the Department of Justice requiring U S WEST to review all existing and proposed business activities to determine U S WEST's compliance with that part of the Modification of Final Judgment

(MFJ) that prohibits U S WEST from engaging in certain lines of business.

Collocation. Allows the placement of competitor's equipment on U S WEST's premises so that the customer may interconnect directly and more cost effectively with U S WEST's local exchange network.

Comparably Efficient Interconnection (CEI).

Product-specific plans for enhanced services offerings. These interim plans, which mirror the FCC's ONA plan in most respects, allowed the RBOCs to offer specified services on an interim basis until the ONA plans were approved by the FCC. CEI plans ensured nondiscriminatory behavior by U S WEST and the availability of specified basic network services to other enhanced service providers. U S WEST's ONA Plan received FCC approval in 1991. CEI also is a term applied to the requirements for developing and offering ONA services. During current remand proceedings, U S WEST and the other RBOCs are required to file CEI plans or amend existing CEI plans for all enhanced services offered on an integrated basis.

Complementary Network Service (CNS). CNS

is one of three categories of ONA services. CNSs are individual tariffed network features or functions needed to work with an enhanced service that the end user or enhanced services provider may obtain from a local exchange company. A CNS feature is provisioned on the end user's line. Although CNSs usually are purchased by the end user, an enhanced services provider may purchase and be billed for CNSs on behalf of the end user. Examples of CNSs: Call Forwarding-Don't Answer Expanded, Call Waiting and Speed Dialing.

Computer Inquiry I (CI-I). An FCC action that examined the convergence of telecommunications and computers. CI-I divided the industry into three categories: Communications, data processing and "hybrid services."

Computer Inquiry II (CI-II). An FCC action that studied the impact of computers on telecommunications. It resulted in the deregulation of equipment attached to the telecommunications network, the differentiation between regulated "basic" services and unregulated "enhanced services." It required that enhanced services and deregulated equipment could only be sold by the BOCs through fully separate subsidiaries. This means the subsidiary cannot own or operate its own transmission facilities, must maintain separate accounting books, must have separate officers, must have separate marketing, installation and maintenance personnel, etc.

Computer Inquiry III (CI-III). An FCC action that eliminated the requirement that the BOCs could offer enhanced services only through fully separate subsidiaries. CI-III allowed the BOCs to offer enhanced services on an

integrated basis, as long as the BOCs comply with the ONA rules and nonstructural safeguards.

Cost Allocation Manual (CAM). An accounting document that describes how U S WEST complies with Part 64 time and cost allocation rules, affiliate transactions and cost allocations between regulated and nonregulated products and services. The CAM also lists U S WEST's nonregulated products and incidental activities. The CAM is maintained on file with the FCC.

Cross-Subsidize. This is a term applied to the use of regulated revenues in order to support the development and sale of enhanced services, CPE or other unregulated products and services by including some costs of deregulated services in the price paid for regulated services.

Customer Account Retrieval System (CARS). U S WEST Communications database of customer record and billing information. Applies to Western Region only.

Customer Order Retrieval and Display (CORD). The U S WEST Communications Western Region order entry database.

Customer Premises Equipment (CPE). Customer telecommunications equipment such as telephone sets, PBXs, modems, answering machines. FCC regulations governing CPE do not cover inside wire, coin-operated pay phones, some multiplexers or voltage protection equipment.

Customer Proprietary Network Information (CPNI). CPNI is customer record information that identifies a customer's basic network services. This includes: Service address, telephone numbers called, number of calls, duration of calls, type/class of service, service order information, repair information, traffic studies, station message detail recording, monthly charges, long-distance billing record, bill summary, access usage charges, current charges, number of access lines and billing records. CPNI is the information a customer can elect to either release or withhold from U S WEST enhanced services and Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) personnel, or request U S WEST to release to outside providers of enhanced services and CPE. CPNI does not include the customer's name, address, phone number and information about U S WEST enhanced services and CPE.

Customer Service Record (CSR). U S WEST Communications' record of customer network services, traffic, call usage and billing data.

Deregulated. Although there are differences, this term sometimes is used as another term for unregulated and nonregulated. The FCC distinguishes between regulated (basic) services and nonregulated (enhanced services or CPE) services.

Enforcement Order (EO). An EO is an agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice that formalized the Modification of Final Judgment Review Process of all U S WEST business practices for compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of the MFJ.

Enhanced Services. The FCC defines enhanced services as any services offered over common carrier transmission facilities that employ computer processing applications that act on the format, content, code, protocol or similar aspects of the subscriber's transmitted information; that provide the subscriber with additional, different or restructured information; or involve customer interaction with stored information. Examples include videotex, voice storage and retrieval, on-line business information, on-line travel information, electronic mail and protocol conversion in connection with packet switching service. Currently, U S WEST offers voice messaging, FAX store and forward, audio classifieds, protocol conversion, on-line data base access enhanced services and level 2 video dialtone.

Enhanced Services Provider (ESP). A business that provides enhanced services by using the ONA services made available by regulated telecommunications providers. ESP also refers to interexchange carriers and resellers that act as ESPs.

Expanded Interconnection. Physical interconnection arrangements used by customers to interconnect to the local exchange network via equipment located on the local exchange carrier's property. This arrangement is currently available to interstate DS1 and DS3 customers.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC). An agency created by the Communications Act of 1934 to regulate communications services.

Information Services. According to the Modification of Final Judgment (MFJ), Information Services means the offering of capabilities for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, utilizing or making available information that may be conveyed via telecommunications, except that such services do not include use of any such capability for the management, control or operation of a telecommunications system or the management of a telecommunications service.

Integrated Basis. This is the ability to sell enhanced services and customer premises equipment through U S WEST Communications sales channels instead of only through separate subsidiaries. Joint marketing is one aspect of integration.

Integrated Sales. These are sales to customers that include regulated and nonregulated products and services.

Interconnections Database (ICONN). Provides network service availability, forecast and non-proprietary aggregate CPNI for both U S WEST Communications and the public.

Modification of Final Judgment (MFJ). This was an agreement negotiated between AT&T and the U.S. Department of Justice that ended the U.S. government's antitrust case against the Bell system. The agreement divested AT&T of the BOCs and divided them into seven regional holding companies. It further restricted the BOCs from interLATA telecommunications services, information services, manufacturing of telecommunications equipment or Customer Premises Equipment and providing telecommunications products.

Network. For ONA purposes, the network includes transmission, switching and signal-processing capabilities and functions.

Network Disclosure. This concerns informing the enhanced services and CPE industries about changes U S WEST plans to make to basic network interfaces that have the potential of affecting a vendor's use of the network and service to its customers.

Nonstructural Safeguards. The rules and guidelines that must be followed to allow for the integrated sale of regulated and nonregulated products and services. These nonstructural safeguards replaced the requirement for fully separated subsidiaries under the CI-II rules. These include the five principles listed in this booklet.

Nonstructural Separation. This is a means of integrating the sale of regulated and nonregulated products by following guidelines, safeguards and rules instead of by forming fully separated subsidiaries.

ONA Services. These are traditional network features, functions and access arrangements (basic network services) provided by telephone companies that are needed by enhanced services providers to create and deliver their enhanced services across U S WEST's network to their end users. Because these basic network services are critical for providing enhanced services, special rules apply to ensure ONA services are offered on equal terms and conditions.

Open Network Architecture (ONA). This is the business concept and regulatory framework developed by the FCC. ONA enables the BOCs to offer enhanced services under specific rules structured to ensure competitive fairness and equal access to basic network services by all providers of enhanced services.

Operational Support Systems (OSS). An FCC term that identifies the telephone company's internal data-processing systems used to support network operations. These include (1) service order entry and status; (2) trou-

ble reporting and status; (3) diagnostics, monitoring, testing and network reconfiguration, and (4) traffic data collection. These four functions must be made available to competing Enhanced Service Providers on the same terms and conditions as they are used by U S WEST enhanced services and CPE operations. When deployed, the service vehicle "Mediac" will provide "mediated access" to these systems by competitors and U S WEST. The use of OSS must be tracked.

Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs). See BOCs.

Regulated. This is the term for our basic network services. This does not include enhanced services, information services or CPE.

Request for Proposal (RFP). An RFP is a request for a bid or service proposal format used primarily by large business and government customers. In this case, the RFP would be for telecommunications or enhanced services.

Service Order Logistic and Referral (SOLAR). U S WEST Communications' Eastern region order-entry database.

Service Order Negotiating and Referral (SONAR). U S WEST Communications' order-entry database.

Service Order Processing and Distribution (SOPAD). U S WEST Communications' Central region order-entry database.

System Design Center (SDC). The SDC provides technical support to all U S WEST market units and sales organizations by developing technical solutions to customer problems.

Unbundled. An underlying premise of Open Network Architecture is that basic services will be "unbundled." That means that a customer may purchase a specific feature without purchasing other features that may not be necessary to deliver the feature (or telephone service itself).

Vendor Services Center (VSC). An alternative point of entry for nonaffiliated providers, such as enhanced services providers, shared tenant service providers, CPE providers, alternate transport service providers, voice/data vendors and customers who seek nondiscriminatory access to U S WEST network products and services. The VSC ensures parity treatment for all services provided to nonaffiliated providers and USW-affiliated interests. The VSC also retains data pertaining to CPNI, the U S WEST Cost Allocation Manual and other information required for the implementation of ONA and enhanced services guidelines and safeguards.

ONA/CPE Supplement to U S WEST Code of Conduct Corporate Policy Coverage

At the completion of this session, your group leader will ask you to sign a certificate titled, "U S WEST Code of Conduct Corporate Policy Coverage Acknowledgement." Please read the certificate before signing it. By signing the certificate, you are stating that you have read and understand the information which appears throughout this booklet outlining the specifics of ONA as they apply to U S WEST and its employees. Your certification further signifies that you understand the ramifications of Open Network

Architecture and the five basic principles governing U S WEST's responsibilities which are summarized below. This certification is a requirement of all U S WEST management employees and must be supplied to the employee's supervisor as documentation and proof of attendance at this training session.

Your group leaders will provide the certificate for you to sign and will collect your signed certificate at the conclusion of this session.

RG01-0210
(1-95)

ONA/CPE SUPPLEMENT TO U S WEST CODE OF CONDUCT CORPORATE POLICY COVERAGE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

U S WEST is committed to meeting all FCC requirements in association with Open Network Architecture enhanced services and customer premises equipment (CPE). As an employee, I understand I have an obligation to practice good business ethics and to comply with these Corporate policies. By completing and signing form RG01-0206 "U S WEST Code of Business Ethics and Conduct/Corporate Policy Coverage Acknowledgement" or "U S WEST Annual Coverages Acknowledgement of Receipt and Understanding" I affirm that:

- I have read the current ONA/enhanced services/CPE training materials.
- I will comply with the principles of Open Network Architecture and make the same basic services available to all enhanced services providers at the same prices, and on the same terms and conditions.
- I will not discriminate in the installation, maintenance, or quality of network services.
- I understand that any information concerning a customer's network telephone services should be treated in a confidential and proprietary manner.
- I understand that customers have the right to control access and use of their telephone account information by enhanced services or CPE sales or marketing personnel.
- I will not access or use restricted customer specific information if I am involved in selling, marketing or planning enhanced services or CPE, nor disclose this information to unauthorized personnel.
- I understand that U S WEST will provide timely disclosure of network changes that may affect enhanced services or CPE.
- As to my responsibilities concerning Part 64/Part 32 accounting practices, I will accurately report my time and expenses as outlined in the Cost Allocation Manual, when planning, selling, marketing, provisioning, or maintaining enhanced services or CPE.
- I will ensure that any employees reporting directly to me who are involved in the planning, sale, marketing, provisioning, or maintenance of U S WEST products and services understand their obligations, will receive annual training prior to year end and will comply with the guidelines summarized in the training. New employees, who meet the above criteria, will be trained within ten days of their assignment to my department.
- I understand that violations of these standards can result in disciplinary action, including dismissal.

APPENDIX 5

INFORMATION INDUSTRY LIAISON COMMITTEE

ISSUE REFERENCE

February 15-16, 1995

001-TWC	(R)	Uniform Provision of Calling Number Identification
002-TWC	(R)	Customer Proprietary Network Information Availability
003-TWC	(R)	ESP/Customer Access to BOC Network Management Systems
004-TWC	(R)	InterLATA Transport of ONA Services
005-NTWC	(R)	Notification of State ONA Tariff Filings
006-NTWC	(R)	Maintenance of ONA Plan Reference Document
007-NTWC	(R)	Guidelines and Principles of Uniformity
008-TWC	(R)	ESP/User Initiated Diagnostics
009-NTWC	(W)	Uniform Non-Geographic Number Access to ESP Services
010-TWC	(R)	ESP Frame Relay Access to ISDN Customers
011-NTWC	(R)	Uniform Access Numbers for ESPs
012-TWC	(R)	Ability to Detect Break in Telco Line Within 60 Seconds
013-NTWC	(R)	Proprietary Demand Information Protection
014-TWC	(R)	Direct ESP Packet Connection to ISDN End Office
015-TWC	(R)	Information and Delivery Mechanisms for ESP Billing
016-TWC	(R)	ESP Input To The BOC Network Planning Process
017-TWC	(R)	Uniform Delivery of Lineside CNI in the Near Future
018-TWC	(R)	Ability to Control CNI Delivery
019-TWC	(R)	Computer-Telecommunications Switch Call Control
020-TWC	(W)	Sub-rate Multiplexing for Data Over Voice (DOV)
021-NTWC	(R)	Systematic Approach to Uniformity of ONA Services
022-NTWC	(R)	Unbundling Criteria
023-NTWC	(W)	Estimating Market Demand
024-NTWC	(R)	CPID Anonymity/Privacy
025-TWC	(R)	ESP Access to LEC Audible Ringing for Certain Originating Calls
026-IILC	(A)	Long Term Unbundling and Network Evolution
027-IILC	(R)	Call Forward Busy/Don't Answer on All-Trunks-Busy Situation
028-IILC	(R)	Inter-Switch SMDI
029-IILC	(R)	Activation of Message Waiting Indication in non-SMDI Environment
030-IILC	(R)	Message Waiting Indication: Ringback After Busy Transfer
031-IILC	(I)	Switch-Computer Applications Interface (Telemessaging Applications)
032-IILC	(W)	Information for ISDN Services
033-IILC	(R)	Visual Message Waiting Indicator
034-IILC	(R)	Call Busy/Call Idle Audio/Video Message Application
035-IILC	(R)	Clarification of BSA Definitions
036-IILC	(R)	Local Calling Area Abbreviated Dialing Access To Info. and Enhanced Services

A = Active R = Resolved I = Inactive W = Withdrawn P = Pending Issue Statement Revision

INFORMATION INDUSTRY LIAISON COMMITTEE

ISSUE REFERENCE

February 15-16, 1995

037-IILC	(R)	ESP Provision of Call Control
038-IILC	(A)	Call Forwarding Control Capabilities for End Users and ESPs
039-IILC	(R)	ESP Needs for OSS Capabilities Associated With End-User Complementary Network Services
040-IILC	(R)	Abbreviated Call Forwarding Activation
041-IILC	(R)	Delivery of Billing Information and Called Number to ESP Utilizing Non-Access Dialing Format
042-IILC	(R)	Call Transfer for ESP Lines with Called Number Identification
043-IILC	(R)	Call Screening and Intercept
044-IILC	ON HOLD	Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN) Access by Non-LEC Resource Element
045-IILC	(A)	Series Circuits on Selected Telemessaging Subscribers
046-IILC	(A)	Delivery of Intra-LATA (WPA) 555-XXXX Dialed Calls to Service Provider
047-IILC	(A)	Call Forward - Transfer Back
048-IILC	(A)	Client Controlled Call Screening of a Forwarded Line
049P-IILC	(P)	Trigger Usage in a Multi-Provider Environment
050P-IILC	(P)	AIN/IN Trigger Provisioning and Subscription in a Multi-Vendor Environment
051P-IILC	(P)	Procedures for Access to OSSs in a Multi-Provider Environment
052P-IILC	(P)	Criteria for Definition and Placement of Mediation Functions
053P-IILC	(P)	Application, Control and Management of Mediation Functions Between Multiple Service and Network Providers
054P-IILC	(P)	Management of Network Interactions Among Multiple Service Providers
055P-IILC	(P)	ISDN Feature Information

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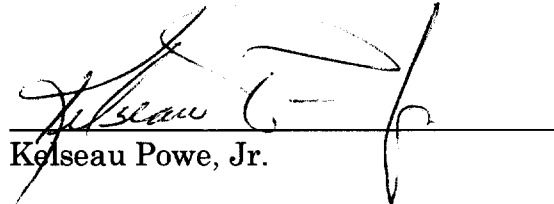
The IILC Issue Reference sheet is revised following each IILC meeting to reflect the current status of issues in the IILC process. For the latest listing, please contact Sally Sherman at ATIS, 202-434-8825.

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A=Active R=Resolved I=Inactive W=Withdrawn P=Pending Issue Statement Revision

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Kelseau Powe, Jr., do hereby certify that on this 7th day of April, 1995, I have caused a copy of the foregoing **COMMENTS OF U S WEST, INC.**, to be served via hand-delivery upon the persons listed on the attached service list.



Kelseau Powe, Jr.

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